

THAT earthquake must have been the shock to Japan when China turned 'em down.

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GERMANS HURL HUGE SHELLS INTO DUNKIRK FROM DISTANCE OF TWENTY-EIGHT MILES

FLANDERS REMAINS THE CRITICAL THEATER OF OPERATIONS

Resumption of Bombardment Convinces English Military Critics Germany Still Hopes to Occupy French Channel Ports.

ALLIES GUESSING AT THE BALTIC MOVEMENT

Now Apparently Established that Allied Armies have Secured Strong Position on Gallipoli Peninsula.

Berne, Switzerland, May 1 (via Paris, 1:45 p. m.)—The federal council decided today to call out the sixth division of the Swiss army.

Folkestone, England, May 1 (5:17 p. m.)—Refugees arriving here from Dunkirk, France, report that six shells from the German 17-inch guns fell in Dunkirk Friday evening at intervals of ten minutes. Considerable damage was done in the town. The women and children of Dunkirk are leaving in large numbers.

This is the second bombardment of this port, the first having been reported yesterday as having occurred on Thursday.

It would appear from this dispatch that the Germans are using their famous 12-inch mortar guns, the artillery which attracted so much attention at the beginning of the war, in the bombardment of Dunkirk. Forty-two mortars are equal to 16.78 inches and a shell of this size might easily be counted as a 17-inch shell by the people of Dunkirk.

London, May 1 (12:22 p. m.)—The developments on the northern extremity of the two fronts, both east and west, the shelling of Dunkirk in France, and the new German offensive movement aimed at the Baltic provinces take precedence in the war news of today.

British aviators have attacked the German batteries which from a distance variously estimated by English observers at from 15 to 25 miles hurled great shells at the French port of Dunkirk.

London newspapers say this bombardment of Dunkirk means that the Germans still cling to their cherished idea of occupying the French coast nearest England, and more than one editorial writer today points out that Flanders still remains the critical theater of operations.

Special dispatches from Petrograd disagree as to the purpose of the German thrust at the extreme Russian right. One theory connects it with probable movements of the German fleet in the Baltic looking to the invasion of the Baltic provinces. Another idea is that this advance is aimed at Libau and Riga, the former a strong Russian naval base and the latter one of the most important ports on the Baltic. Or the Germans may intend to strike at the railroad running from Petrograd to Warsaw by way of Danzig and Vilsa. Further south the Germans have failed in their repeated attempts to get this line.

The official statement concerning the Dardanelles seems to have reassured the British public that their army is fairly well established in the landing operations, but at the same time it indicates much fighting must ensue before a firm grip is established.

GERMANS CLAIM MINOR SUCCESS ON ALL FRONTS
Berlin, May 1 (via London, 5:25 p. m.)—The German general headquarters staff today gave out the following statement:

"In the western theater: The battle reported yesterday on the western bank of the Ypres canal ended unsuccessfully for the enemy, who lost heavily.

"To the east of the canal and north of Ypres the enemy made several unsuccessful attacks.

"The fort of Dunkirk again was bombarded by our artillery fire.

"Between the Meuse and the Ma-

WOMEN WILL MAKE DEMAND ON RULERS OF ALL NATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE END TO THE WAR

The Hague, May 1 (via London, 3:40 p. m.)—The International Congress of Women concluded its sessions here today. At the final meeting there was adopted a proposal to send delegations representing the congress to the president of the United States and to the heads of all the European powers for the purpose of demanding immediate cessation of the war.

Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, president of the Hungarian Woman Suffrage association, moved this resolution. She was confronted with the sharpest opposition in furtherance of which many parliamentary technicalities were resorted to. This precipitated a clash which threw the gathering into the greatest confusion.

"We are here not only to talk, but to show the way to action," said Mrs. Schwimmer. "We wish to take positive steps to end this terrible war."

After the motion had been finally adopted another resolution brought forward by Mrs. Schwimmer and Miss Julia Grace Wales of the University of Wisconsin, was approved. The

self only infantry engagements took place in the vicinity of Ally and Apremont. All the French attacks failed with very heavy losses.

"On April 29 we shelled Rheims as a reprisal for the bombardment of places behind our fighting line. As the enemy knows the meaning of this full well, it will be easy for him to avoid the necessity of our shelling Rheims.

The enemy lost three aircraft yesterday. An English aircraft was shot down southwest of Thill (near Hirsingen, Belgium), another fell near Willebe as the result of our fire, and a third enemy aeroplane was obliged to land near Niederulmbach.

"In the center theater: A battle near Scaudé ended in our favor. The Russians, after suffering heavy losses, retreated, after setting fire to Scaudé. They went in the direction of Mitau (capital of the Russian province of Courland). They are being pursued.

"Up to the present the enemy's movements have made 1,000 prisoners and have taken ten machine guns, a large quantity of baggage and ammunition wagons and much ammunition.

"Attacks of the enemy, at and southwest of Kalkaya in Russian Poland town, 25 miles northeast of Suwalki, were repulsed. We took 350 Russian prisoners.

"The Russians succeeded in attacking a German advance company by night and inflicted much damage upon it. To the east of Plock (northern Poland) and on the southern bank of the Pilica river weak Russian attacks were beaten off."

GERMANS REPEAT CLAIMS OF TURKS AT DARDANELLES
Berlin, May 1 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Included in the news items given out today by the German News Agency is the following dispatch, dated Constantinople:

"The French soldiers who landed on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles have all been expelled. The Gallipoli peninsula also has been cleared of the invaders except at Gaba Tepeli point, where the landing detachment under cover of the guns of the warships 1, tenaciously maintaining its position on the coast.

"A terrific bombardment by the allied fleet April 27-28 killed or wounded a few Turkish officers and soldiers while the allies lost several thousand in dead and wounded.

"In addition the French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, the British battleships Majestic, Triumph and Vanguard were partly set on fire. Aided by tenders they slowly returned to the island of Tenedos. They were severely damaged. Several transports and destroyers also were sunk."

(Note: The foregoing is very similar to a Constantinople dispatch received yesterday by way of London. It contains the names of the battleships which were not mentioned in the other communication.)

TEN MORE GERMAN SHELLS DIG HOLES IN DUNKIRK
Paris, May 1 (1:40 p. m.)—The French war office this afternoon gave out the following official statement on the progress of hostilities:

"No change has been reported in the general situation on the general front since the giving out of the official communication of last night.

"Ten more shells fell on Dunkirk the evening of yesterday (Friday) and there were several victims."

resolution read: "The International Congress of Women resolves immediately to ask neutral countries to take steps to create a conference of neutrals, which without delay shall offer continuous mediation by inviting suggestions for a settlement from each of the belligerents and by submitting to all of them simultaneously reasonable proposals as a basis for peace."

Mrs. Fannie K. Andrews of Boston read a manifesto covering all the points dealt with by the congress. This manifesto, which will be issued among women throughout the civilized world, declares that "this must be the last war."

A permanent international committee was formed. It will make recommendations for a conference at The Hague and arrange for a peace conference of women, to be held at the same time and place as the peace conference at the end of the war.

The resolution referring to fortifications, which was passed yesterday, was modified today so that it now provides simply that the seas shall be open to all nations on equal terms.

Today's War Summary

The Gallipoli peninsula which forms the European side of the Dardanelles is described in official dispatches as being gradually cut off from the main land by the British and French forces. It is said to be no longer possible for the Turks to pass back and forth between the European and Asiatic sides of the strait. Their main forces are reported to be between the town of Gallipoli at the further end of the straits and Maldo, which lies on the straits about two-thirds of the way down the peninsula.

Official advices have not made clear the extent of the operations of the British and French forces. A British statement of last night gave the impression that the fighting had been restricted to the end of the peninsula, across which it is said an entrenched line has been established. From several sources it has been reported that the British also have crossed the upper end of the peninsula reaching Gallipoli. There is no confirmation of this, however, except in an official German statement yesterday which said there had been severe fighting for two days at Gallipoli. The Constantinople official reports state that the Turks are making consistent headway in their attacks against the land and sea forces of the allies.

The situation in Flanders shows little change, although the French claim a further advance for the allies. The fifteen-inch shells with which the Germans yesterday bombarded Dunkirk, landing there perhaps twenty miles from one of their huge guns, are said to have blasted ground centers in some instances forty-five feet in diameter. Ten more shells fell in Dunkirk last night killing or injuring several persons.

Fighting continues all along the extended Russian front. Chief interest now attaches to the new German movement in the north, aimed apparently at the Baltic provinces of Russia. Little is known concerning this movement, however, beyond the German announcement of yesterday that they had penetrated more than 100 miles from the Russian frontier.

Several minor battles in Russian Poland, resulting for the most part to the advantage of the Germans, are reported in the official communication from Berlin today. In one of them near the Prussian border in the vicinity of Suwalki, it is said 1,200 Russians were captured. In another engagement a German reverse is conceded.

The German and French statements show no changes in France or Belgium. The Berlin announcement says all attacks of yesterday of the allies against the German positions on the canal north of Ypres, Belgium, were repulsed.

A dispatch from Constantinople, by way of Berlin, adds the British battleship Vanguard to the list of allied warships said by the Turks to have been damaged in the attack on the Dardanelles.

STEAMER CUSHING DAMAGED BY THE GERMAN AIRCRAFT

Brief Note from Minister Van Dyke at the Hague Advises Harm Was Done Vessel Flying the American Flag.

GERMAN EMBASSY SAYS TO STAY AT HOME

Note Published in Many Cities Today Advising of Danger on Foreign Vessels Fails to Check Traveling Public.

Washington, May 1.—American Minister Vandyke at The Hague reported to the state department today that the American steamer Cushing, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, was damaged by bombs dropped from German aircraft in the North sea, but that no lives were lost.

The report was brief, transmitting a message from the American consul at Rotterdam, where the Cushing arrived yesterday. It gave no indication of the nature or extent of the damage. While there are no international conventions specially covering the incident, it was generally believed today that representations would be made to Germany with a request for payment of damages.

It is reported that the bombs were not dropped under the impression that a hostile vessel was being attacked.

The Cushing had \$149,000 insurance on her hull and cargo, issued by the government war risk bureau. She is a standard oil ship formerly under German registry and named the Prometheus.

GERMANS OFFICIALLY WARN AMERICANS OF TRAVEL DANGERS
Washington, May 1.—In an official notice published by the German embassy in many important cities of the United States this morning, Americans were given renewed warning that the travel on ships flying the flag of Germany's enemies was at their own risk. There was much interest in whether it foreshadowed an increased activity of Germany's submarines or possibly had to do with movements of the German fleet, which has been variously reported of late as cruising in the North sea.

At the German embassy, it was said the published notice was intended merely to remind neutral travelers of their danger.

TRAVELING PUBLIC FAILS TO BE IMPRESSED BY NOTICE
New York, May 1.—The largest number of trans-Atlantic travelers to leave New York in a single day this spring had booked passage on six big liners leaving port today. The Lusitania alone had aboard 1,519 passengers when she sailed, 900 being cabin passengers.

Apparently a notice, published in New York papers today over the signature of the imperial German embassy, reminding passengers that vessels flying the flag of the allies are liable to destruction in the war zone around the British Isles, had no effect on the traveling public.

There were the usual number of last minute cancellations, but no more than customary. It was said, at the various steamship offices, in the absence of authentic figures, it was estimated that more than 3,000 persons had reserved sailings today.

A number of the passengers received telegrams signed by names unknown to them and presumed to be fictitious, advising them not to sail as the liner was to be torpedoed by submarines. Among the persons who received such telegrams was Alfred G. Vanderbilt. He destroyed the message without comment.

Charles P. Sumner, general agent of the Cunard line, said that the Lusitania's voyage was attended by no risk whatever as the liner has a speed of 25½ knots and was provided with unusual water tight bulkheads.

RUSSIAN COAL STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE
London, May 1 (3:28 p. m.)—The Russian 2,000-ton steamer, Scythia, bearing Welsh coal to Archangel, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine believed to be the U-23 on Friday at noon near the Black Sea islands on the west coast of Ireland. The Scythia's crew of 24 men, including the captain, was rescued.

There is a town called Shavli in the center of the Russian province of Kovno, about sixty miles from the frontier of East Prussia. The sailing schedule probably is the German rendering of Shavli.

CHINA TURNS DOWN MOST IMPORTANT OF JAPANESE DEMANDS

Group Five, Containing Practically Demand on China for Surrender of Her National Identity, Refused in Entirety.

OFFER TO MEET REVISED REQUESTS FROM TOKIO

"I am Sorry; My Government will be Disappointed" Non-Committal Expression of Japanese Minister at Peking

Peking, May 1.—The Chinese government has definitely refused some of the most important demands made by Japan.

On learning of China's decision, the Japanese minister Eki Hiroki, said to the Chinese foreign minister, Lu Cheng-Hsiang:

"I am sorry. I believe my government will be disappointed."

The Chinese foreign minister, at a meeting today of representatives of two of the governments, protested China's reply in the shape of a formal note. The note announced China's rejection of group V of the Japanese demands in its entirety.

This group as originally submitted to China, contains what are perhaps the most important demands made by Japan. It provided, among other things, for employment by the Chinese government of "forcible Japanese" as political, financial and military advisers; participation by the Japanese in the police administration of various important places; Japanese supervision over the manufacture or purchase by China of munitions of war, and for the granting to Japan of concessions for railway construction and mining and harbor operations.

The new draft of the Japanese demands which was presented on Tuesday, reconstructed group V in a manner which the Chinese representative declared was more menacing.

The Chinese refusal was modified to some extent by an offer to meet revised wishes of Japan in regard to the province of Fokien providing that no foreign power shall be employed without Japan's consent in that province.

take to the boats when the vessel sank. All were rescued by a patrol boat.

ALLIED AIRMEN BUSY OVER CITIES IN SOUTHERN BADEN
Amsterdam, via London, April 30 (10:40 p. m.)—Allied airmen are displaying great activity over southern Baden, says the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. "They paid four visits to Hattingsen on Wednesday between 1 o'clock in the morning and noon, dropping bombs for the purpose of destroying the engineering works. On one of these bombs scored a hit, however, causing little damage. Two men were wounded slightly."

"Several other bombs were dropped on the town, one exploding at the railway station and greatly damaging two express engines and slightly wounding several people. Nine bombs dropped in the surrounding district fell harmlessly in the open fields."

"The same day airmen appeared over Mulheim but were driven back by shell fire. Nine machines flew over Lorrach without dropping bombs."

GERMAN NORTHEAST ADVANCE HAILED WITH SATISFACTION
Berlin, May 1 (via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The German advance in the northeast is being hailed generally with expressions of satisfaction and surprise. Nothing was known of such a movement, although judging by the fact that the troops already are over fifty miles from Memel the march must have begun some days ago.

Local military experts point out that Saxe, where the fighting is proceeding, is to the east of the line between Kovno and Vilsa, two points which are indispensable to the protection of the Vistula and Warsaw.

The fact that the troops had advanced so far without being discovered is commented on as an indication that the scouting service of the Russians is no better today than it was during the Russo-Japanese war. It is declared here that the Russian commander faces the possibility of the cutting off of his line of communications unless he abandons his forces and the line of the river, or throws the invaders back.

There is a town called Shavli in the center of the Russian province of Kovno, about sixty miles from the frontier of East Prussia. The sailing schedule probably is the German rendering of Shavli.

LABOR SITUATION VILIA AGAIN READY IN CHICAGO IS THE WORST IN 15 YEARS

May First Finds Total of 32,000 Men in Various Building Trades on Strike or Locked Out.

ENGINEER'S CHIEF SAYS AWARD WAS WRONG

Conditions on 34,000 Locomotives on Western Roads Worse than Before Arbitration is Declaration of Stone

Chicago, May 1.—May 1st was ushered into Chicago today with the most serious labor situation in the building industry in fifteen years. By the addition of 1,200 bridge and structural iron workers the list of union workmen on strike or locked out was swelled to 32,000, as follows:

Carpenters (construction), 13,000; carpenters (mill men), 5,000; sheet metal workers, 1,500; lathers, 600; painters, 10,000; structural iron workers, 1,200.

The strike of the iron workers forced idleness upon 5,000 others in allied trades, bringing the number of those idle because of strikes and lockouts up to 125,000. The strike of the carpenters is said to be the keystone of the whole situation. If peace negotiations now on with them are successful it is generally believed that others will fall in line.

The customary May 1 agreements with many other unions have been signed and outside the building trades the prospect is said to be for industrial peace.

Pittsburgh Bricklayers Strike, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1.—For the first time since 1892, union bricklayers today laid down their tools to enforce a demand for increased wages. They have been receiving 70 cents an hour and struck for an eight hour day at \$1. About 1,200 men are affected.

ENGINEER'S CHIEF DECLARES AWARD IS UNSATISFACTORY
Chicago, May 1.—Disapproval of the arbitration award made last night to 64,000 locomotive engineers, firemen and hostlers employed on 33 railroads, operating west of Chicago, was expressed today by W. A. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

"The engineers have gained practically nothing by the award," Stone said. "There are approximately 34,000 engines in the territory and on not more than 3,000 of these have the engineers gained an increase in wages, and that increase is so slight that it amounts to practically nothing. We had better rules before than those granted us by this award."

It was declared that the demands of the men would be taken up anew twelve months hence.

PRETTY MILLINER BOUND TO LAND ONE OF OSBORNE TRIBE
New York, May 1.—Miss Rae Tanser, the young milliner who sued James W. Osborne for \$50,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry, and later withdrew the suit, saying Mr. Osborne was under the name of Oliver Osborne, changed her testimony again today and under oath identified James W. Osborne as her admirer, Oliver Osborne.

San Francisco, May 1.—Gradual abatement of the general wind, rain and snow storms which for three days have prevailed in the far west was indicated early today in reports received from those Pacific coast states which felt the brunt of the storms.

Encouraging reports emanated from the citrus belt of California, which told of moderate temperatures. Forty-eight degrees was the minimum recorded, and hope was expressed that damage to oranges and lemons would be confined to that accomplished by the high winds of yesterday and Thursday.

Heavy snows in the Sierra and in Nevada did material damage and severe cold and a blizzard in eastern Oregon took heavy toll of sheep. It was reported that 30,000 have been destroyed.

MYSTERIOUS EARTHQUAKE IS RECORDED TODAY IN LONDON, DENVER AND IN WASHINGTON

London, May 1 (12:25 p. m.)—A severe earthquake shock was recorded early this morning at the observatories at Cardiff and the Isle of Wight. The indications recorded suggest that the center of the disturbance was in Japan.

Denver, May 1.—The seismograph at Sacred Heart college last night registered an earth disturbance from 10:15 to 11:25 p. m. The maximum disturbance was seven minutes from 10:22 to 10:29. The opinion was expressed that the disturbance was not

TO GIVE BATTLE TO VICTORIOUS OBREGON ARMY

Bandit Chieftain with 33,000 Men Said to have Massed Forces for Decisive Struggle at Aguas Calientes.

OBREGON FORCES MAKE ADVANCES FROM CELYA

Carranza, Taking Second Victory for Granted, Sends Commission to States to Study Details of Government.

Washington, May 1.—Prospects of an impending battle near Aguas Calientes between General Villa's troops and the forces of General Carranza, the Carranza commander, attracted considerable attention in official circles today.

Official advices to the state department said that General Carranza was advancing rapidly from Culiacan toward Aguas Calientes with a strong force, while General Villa has gathered there a force of about 25,000, together with a large amount of ammunition. Villa's agents here claim that he is nearly ready to engage Carranza's forces.

A dispatch from Vera Cruz to the Carranza agency here said a special commission sailed yesterday from that port for the United States to study American laws regulating oil development and business in Oklahoma, Texas and California.

Sub-secretary Rovey, Senator Salvador Gomez and Engineer Modesto Roland are members of the commission.

Duval West, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, was reported to have sailed from Vera Cruz yesterday for the United States.

BRITISH STEAMER CETHIANA RELEASED BY VILIA MEN
San Francisco, May 1.—The British steamer Cethiana, detained by Villa authorities at Ensenada, Lower California, was released today in compliance with protests from the American state department, according to advices received here by her agents.

BIG COAST STORM TAKES A HEAVY PROPERTY TOLL

San Francisco, May 1.—Gradual abatement of the general wind, rain and snow storms which for three days have prevailed in the far west was indicated early today in reports received from those Pacific coast states which felt the brunt of the storms.

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